

REPORT NO.

**SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO. [REDACTED]**

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

INTRODUCTION: Since the weekend, monitored Soviet and Satellite radio broadcasts have shed relatively little about the imminent CPM meeting. A Warsaw commentary pursues the long established Soviet line that the "diplomatic moves of the Soviet Union forced the Western Powers to withdraw from their position and to admit the failure of their tactical moves, including the famous airlift."

CONFERENCE PROSPECTS: Few allusions are made to the possible outcome of the CFM Conference. The above-mentioned broadcast of a PRAYNA article makes an invidious reference to preliminary Anglo-U.S.-French talks in Paris "behind the backs of the Soviet delegation." A Prague newspaper is reported by the Soviet-controlled German press service to have raised the prospect of possible discord between French policy and Anglo-U.S. policy; the French authorities concerned with the Conference are said to be " feverishly trying to find answers for all possibilities with which the British and Americans might surprise France." Moscow and the Soviet-controlled German radios also continue to interpret "the extraordinary haste with which the Bonn Constitution has been adopted" as a move that clearly "follows specific political aims," as an attempt to prevent the CFM meeting with a "fait accompli."

CLASSIFICATION

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The Soviet-controlled German radios have also mounted a campaign to broaden the Soviet Zone's "Strengthened Democratic Front" into a "National Front" which sets itself the task to fight for the unity of Germany and its national independence.... The "no" voters in the recent elections, as well as the people in Western Germany, must be convinced that "the German people can live in peace only if it can obtain a peace treaty and national unity as quickly as possible." To this end, the "German problem" is defined "not as a question of power of a party, a creed, or an ideology" but as a "question of a national German existence (which) is the concern of all Germans...." The propaganda target is said to be "all nationally minded Germans"—including "businessmen," "entrepreneurs," and "merchants." "It is necessary to realize and understand," says SED leader Walter Ulbricht, "that in Germany there are many people who are not yet democrats, but who sincerely wish for a peaceful development and the unity of Germany." But "of course, the policy of the National Front will not mean renouncing the anti-fascist democratic order as created in the Eastern Zone."

OTHER ISSUES SKETCHED: Although one Soviet-controlled German commentator claims that the "main agenda" of the GFM Conference will include the questions of (1) German unification, (2) the peace treaty, and (3) the withdrawal of occupation troops, the substance of the latter two issues is not elaborated. The only positive contribution that monitored Moscow broadcasts have made in this respect is contained in a NEW TIMES article reiterating the necessity for observing the Yalta and Potsdam agreements:

"Were the firm foundations of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements to be retained, a solution of the German problem could be brought about in the interests of the Four Powers and of the German people."

A negative Soviet contribution appears in the 19 May TASS statement that reports of Anglo-Soviet-U.S. talks "on including the Greek problem in the agenda" of the GFM Conference do "not correspond to the facts."**

SOME FACTORS TEND TO CREATE AN "UNFAVORABLE ATMOSPHERE" FOR GFM SUCCESS: In general, Soviet and Satellite radios hazard few speculations about the Conference outcome. It is implied that success will be achieved if the Four Powers adhere to Yalta and Potsdam—and if "the bankrupt methods of dictation and attempts to force one's will on the partner" are eliminated. On the other side of the ledger, however, NEW TIMES indicates the following attempts by the "arch-enemies of collaboration" to create an unfavorable atmosphere through their press: "the provocative demands... to adopt a forceful attitude towards the Soviet Union; and the demands to bury the Potsdam and other agreements." "Equally suspicious," says NEW TIMES, repeating a previously expressed theme, is the "feverish haste" in which the Bonn Constitution was adopted. A Soviet-controlled Berlin transmission views with "distrust" the preliminary Anglo-U.S.-French talks "about the tactics to be applied vis-a-vis the USSR." And a Soviet-controlled Austrian broadcast says that British anti-Satellite propaganda in Austria "makes one legitimately doubt the Western Powers' sincere wish to come to an understanding."

* The explanations for these "no" votes range all the way from claims that voters "mis-estimated" the elections' significance and gave vent to "certain dissatisfactions, such as high prices," through charges of "double-dealing," to attacks on the "unscrupulous (Western propaganda) campaign of distortion and slander."
** Reporting the "actual facts," however, TASS cites Soviet willingness to participate in "stopping the civil war."

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